

RED CROSS SOCIETY IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING,

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE OF JANUARY 19, 1904, A REPORT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FURNISHING INFORMATION CONCERNING THE RED CROSS SOCIETY IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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MARCH 2, 1904.—Read; referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

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*To the Senate:*

I transmit herewith a report by the Secretary of State furnishing the information concerning the Red Cross Society in foreign countries requested by the Senate resolution of January 19, 1904.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE, *March 2, 1904.*

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The PRESIDENT:

The undersigned, Secretary of State, has the honor to lay before the President the information respecting the Red Cross Society in foreign countries called for by the Senate resolution of January 19, 1904, reading as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate whether or not the Department of State has made the following or similar inquiries of foreign governments respecting the Red Cross Society; and, if so, to further inform the Senate what replies, if any, have been received to said inquiries, viz:

1. What financial support, if any, does the Government give to the Red Cross Society?
2. Does the Government appoint any of the officials or directors of the Red Cross Society?
3. How is the society organized in respect to its equipment for active field work?

4. How is the executive and office staff organized?
5. What sources of income and revenue other than the Government provides?
6. How are its accounts kept and audited?
7. What check, if any, is provided to protect the funds of the society against carelessness and dishonesty on the part of its agents in the field?
8. What is the extent and character of Government supervision respecting the organization, finances, and work of the society?
9. Has the society the confidence of the leading people of the country?
10. Does it receive valuable money contributions from private sources?

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN HAY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, March 1, 1904.*

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RESOLUTIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF GENEVA,  
ASSEMBLED AT GENEVA ON THE 26th-29th OF OCTOBER, 1863.

The International Conference, desirous of aiding the wounded in cases where the military hospital service is insufficient, adopts the following resolutions:

ARTICLE 1. That there exist in each country a committee whose mission consists in cooperating in times of war with the hospital service of the armies by all means in its power.

That this committee be organized in the manner which seems the most useful and convenient.

ART. 2. Sections to an unlimited number can be formed to aid this committee, to which belongs the general direction.

ART. 3. Each committee must put itself in relation with the Government of its country in order that its services shall be accepted in time of need.

ART. 4. In time of peace committees can be occupied in rendering themselves truly useful in time of war, especially in preparing materials of all kinds and in selecting and training volunteer nurses.

ART. 5. In case of war the committees of the belligerent nations will furnish, according to their resources, aid to their respective armies, particularly in organizing and putting into active service the volunteer nurses, and arranging the localities for the wounded in accordance with the military authorities. They can solicit the assistance of the committees belonging to neutral nations.

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1. Q. "What financial support, if any, does the Government give to the Red Cross Society?"

A. In Great Britain no financial support is given by the Government.

In France no financial support is given, but in time of war an indemnity of 20 cents a day is allowed the society for each sick or wounded soldier taken care of in any of its institutions.

In Germany the Government gives no financial support, but has given the society official permission to hold occasional lotteries.

In Italy no financial support is given by the Government.

In the Netherlands the Government pays the salary of the secretary,

provides office quarters, \$400 per annum for office expenses, and, in case official duties require the members of the central committee to leave their homes, their expenses are paid by the State.

In Belgium the Government gives financial support only in time of war.

In Denmark the Government contributes annually \$1,000.

In Austria the society receives annually through the ministry of the interior \$2,400 for its assistance in case of epidemics or great calamities.

In Switzerland the Government appropriates \$5,000 annually for the society for a special purpose.

In Japan the society receives annually \$1,250 from the Emperor and Empress.

In Russia the society does not receive any fixed subsidy from the State. In 1900, on the report of the minister of finance, His Majesty the Emperor sanctioned the establishment of a small tax of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents on certain railroad tickets and of \$2.50 on passports for the benefit of the Red Cross. In time of war wounded men taken care of in the society's institutions are paid for by the State at a rate agreed upon with the minister of war.

2. Q. "Does the Government appoint any of the officials or directors of the Red-Cross Society?"

A. In Great Britain the secretary of war appoints three members of the central committee of twelve, viz, the deputy director-general, army medical service; the officer in charge of the mobilization services, and the assistant director of the army medical service.

In France the society elects its own officials, but the physicians and surgeons of each sanitary group are appointed subject to the approval of the minister of war. The delegate of the society to the war department is appointed with the approval of the minister of war, who also appoints a surgeon of the army to represent the war department at the society. The delegates of the society appointed to each army corps and naval department must be approved by the minister of war and by him accredited to the officer in command of the corps.

In Germany the society elects its own officials, but two members of the central committee are appointed by the Emperor to represent the Government.

In Austria the society elects its own officials, but the president and vice-presidents must be confirmed by the Emperor.

In Italy the King appoints the president of the society, and the ministries of foreign affairs, war, navy, and interior each appoint a member of the central committee.

In the Netherlands the officers and directors of the society are appointed by special royal order. The inspectors of the army and navy medical service belong to the central committee.

In Belgium the board of directors, the delegate-general, and the district delegates are appointed by royal decree.

In Denmark and Switzerland the societies elect their own officials.

In Japan the president and vice-president of the society are confirmed by the Emperor. The governor of each of the governmental departments is the chief of the Red Cross local section in his department.

In Russia the central committee elects two candidates for president and four for the two vice-presidents, and submits this list to the Empress

Dowager, who selects from these the president and two vice-presidents. The committee elects its other officers.

3. Q. "How is the society organized in respect to its equipment for active field work?"

A. In Great Britain the society has four divisions, viz: The National Aid for Sick and Wounded in time of War, which has charge of the collection of funds; the St. John and the St. Andrew ambulance associations, which provide civil medical practitioners, ambulance officers, privates graded as first and third orderlies; it also collects and tabulates information regarding hospital supplies, sick transportation, etc., the society will provide, and the Army Nursing Reserve, which provides nurses. The subcommittees of the 17 districts report every three months to the central committee what they are prepared to provide in the way of personnel and supplies for hospitals, ambulances, etc. The society raised for the Franco-Prussian war \$1,585,000 and for the Transvaal war over \$2,500,000. It has also provided surgeons, nurses, and supplies in nine other wars from 1876 to 1898.

In France the society has a fund of \$1,869,084 and supplies on hand valued at \$473,653, making a total of \$2,342,737. There is a membership of 55,000. The annual dues amount to \$70,000. It has equipment for 317 railroad, field, and auxiliary hospitals for 18,742 beds, with a personnel of 806 surgeons, beside nurses and other assistants. The Red Cross School for Nurses in Paris has provided 461 nurses. There are 7 other schools for Red Cross nurses and 9 more planned. The book department has provided libraries and magazines for military hospitals and isolated posts. The working of the sanitary groups is regulated by official instructions issued by the War Department and is carried on by individuals designated by the society, which is responsible for them. In 1870 the society took care of 110,000 sick and wounded and expended \$2,480,000. Since then it has rendered aid in 13 minor wars, for which it raised and expended \$497,300.

In Germany the central committee of the German societies is located at Berlin. It has about \$700,000 in its treasury. The societies in the various German States have their own funds, which are separate from that of the central treasury. These societies are prepared to care for about 40,000 sick and wounded, and have with affiliated societies a membership of over 300,000. The last annual report contains 13 tables of 36 columns each, giving details of the personnel of surgeons, nurses, and equipment for field hospitals, train hospitals, railroad-relief stations, convalescent homes, etc., the different branches of the society are ready to provide. There are 1,300 medical corps, and 763 transport columns for wounded each with a personnel of 15 men, who have received special instructions in the transport of sick and wounded. These columns have rendered valuable service at the time of serious disasters from floods, fires, epidemics, etc. The society has 2,500 men nurses on its list and the women's branches provide a large number of women nurses. In 1870 the society raised and expended several millions of dollars and since then has sent aid and money for various other wars.

In Austria the fund of the society is \$1,732,628 and the value of materials on hand is \$741,949, making a total of \$2,474,577. The last report shows hospital provision for 27,769 sick and wounded, 2 field hospitals each with 14 wagons laden with full equipment for 200 wounded, 33 transport columns each with 15 ambulances and 1 with a



double-operation tent, 4 aid stations for 20 men each, 4 reserve hospitals, 5 mountain transport columns, 2 warehouses for supplies containing some 50,000 articles, 1 ship hospital, funds for a second ship hospital, and about 60 railroad-station infirmaries. The society has prepared 800,000 packages of antiseptic bandages for the use of the troops. The personnel of the society for active service consists of 723 doctors, 25 pharmacists, over 900 nurses, and 1,923 reserve soldiers at the disposition of the society's hospital service. Emergency depots with supplies, barracks, hospital materials, etc., for epidemics or great catastrophes, have been established at Vienna and five other cities and have rendered service in a number of epidemics, earthquakes, and landslides. The society consists of 23 divisions with some 453 branches and a membership of 52,209. The last report of 199 pages gives a table of 81 columns, showing for the 23 divisions of the society the state of preparation of each, the receipts and expenditures of each, etc. The report also contains an inventory of the contents of the warehouses. The hospitals, etc., are all organized according to instructions arranged by the ministry of war.

The Hungarian Red Cross Society is managed on the same lines as that of Austria. It has a membership of 42,041, and is prepared to care for 2,000 wounded, besides providing 15 hospitals at railroad stations with 200 beds each, 1 with 100 beds, and 44 with 10 beds each; also 11 transport columns with 16 ambulances per column, and 10 mountain transport columns. Its Red Cross building cost over \$125,000.

In Italy the fund of the society is \$869,252, and the value of materials on hand, \$486,279; making a total of \$1,355,528. It consists of about 500 branches. It has equipment and personnel for 8 war hospitals of 100 beds each and personnel of 3 doctors, pharmacist, chaplain, commissary officer, accountant, and 42 men assistants each; 45 war hospitals of 50 beds each, with personnel of 3 doctors, pharmacist, chaplain, commissary officer, accountant, and 28 men each; 54 mountain ambulance corps, with personnel of 1 doctor and 4 men each; 13 train hospitals with 200 beds each, and personnel of 3 doctors, pharmacist, chaplain, commissary officer, accountant, and 44 men; 1 train hospital with 100 beds, with personnel of 3 doctors, pharmacist, chaplain, commissary officer, accountant, and 22 men; 44 railroad infirmaries, each with 1 doctor and 9 men assistants; 1 river hospital and 1 ship hospital with 250 beds each and a personnel of 54 doctors, nurses, etc., each.

In the interior of the country the society has made arrangements to care for about 10,000 more sick and wounded. Beside the personnel of doctors, pharmacists, and chaplains, the bulletin gives the personnel of the administrative department 213, of the commissary 183, and of the accountants 139. It contains also the financial report approved by the ministers of war and of the navy, a list of the officers and members of the central committee, orders from the minister of war in regard to the use of the railroads for the transportation of the Red Cross personnel and supplies at military rates, reports from the subdivisions, report of the Red Cross work at the maneuvers of 1902, report of practical exercises and instructions in Red Cross work, report of the Red Cross work in the malaria epidemic, report of work in Africa and China, report of supplies sent to South Africa for British and Boer soldiers, and an inventory of materials in the supply depots at Rome, Milan, Florence, Cuneo, Verona, Bologna, and

Palermo, each with an administrative personnel of 15. The bulletin contains abstracts of the European and Japanese Red Cross societies' reports.

In the Netherlands the society consists of over 50 branches throughout the country. It maintains a corps of trained nurses and an infirmary for a hospital in time of war. An annual report has to be rendered to the ministers of war and of the navy with regard to the society's staff and supplies.

In Belgium the society has a supply of ambulances, litters, and other equipment for hospital service in the field. In time of war the active members receive a salary from the Government, but services rendered at the time of great calamities are all gratuitous.

In Denmark the society has local committees throughout the country. It is ready to provide a number of trained nurses and has depots of hospital supplies, clothing, etc. These supplies are also intended for use in case of great calamities and epidemics.

In Switzerland the active work in time of war is done by the sanitary service of the army. The society provides nurses, for whom it has a school; the Samaritan League division provides men for transportation service and women nurses; the Swiss Women's Society for General Good division provides nurses and women for cooks, laundresses, etc., in the hospitals. The society has on hand hospital and other supplies for 300 beds.

In Japan the society has a fund of \$4,188,172, and owns its building in Tokyo, built on land donated by the Emperor. It has a membership of 894,814. Its revenue for 1903 was \$1,476,681. It is prepared to place in the field 26 hospital transport columns, each with a personnel of 1 surgeon, 1 delegate, 1 secretary, 2 head men nurses, 3 men nurses, 3 chief porters, and 120 porters. The society has built 2 hospital ships, the *Hakuai Maru* and the *Kosai Maru*. In time of peace these are used and paid for by a navigation company, which, in case of war, is required on one week's notice to turn over these ships to the society ready for hospital use, with beds for over 200 each. The personnel of each ship consists of 1 delegate, 1 chief surgeon, 3 surgeons, 1 pharmacist, 2 secretaries, 2 assistant pharmacists, 4 men head nurses, and 38 men nurses. Companies for assistance in the military hospital are organized, consisting of 2 surgeons, 1 pharmacist, 1 secretary, 2 head men nurses, and 20 men nurses. The women nurses act in the reserve hospitals. The society has its headquarters and hospital at Tokyo. It has there and at local branches its depots of supplies. It has enrolled on its lists 309 surgeons, 69 pharmacists, 706 men nurses, and 1,864 women nurses. The men and women nurses are especially educated at its schools; the former sign for service during ten years, and the latter during fifteen years after graduation if required. The surgeons sign for five or ten years, and while in active service receive remuneration. The society has rendered valuable service in the China-Japan war, for which it received \$545,625 during the Boxer outbreak, when \$179,151 was expended in its relief work, and in great calamities from earthquakes, tidal waves, epidemics, floods, etc.

In Russia the society had, in 1901, a capital of \$6,436,601, and owned real estate valued at over \$3,000,000. It has a central committee, 7 district committees, 88 local committees, 298 sublocal committees, 89 communities of nursing sisters, 2 nurses' schools, 42 hospitals, 83 dispensaries, 4 homes for retired nursing sisters, 1 home for invalids, 8

homes for crippled soldiers, 1 home for soldiers' widows, 4 homes and 2 sanitariums for soldiers' children. It has a large medical staff and some 4,000 nurses, of whom 2,579 are nursing sisters. It is prepared to supply hospital materials, bandages, surgical instruments, medicines, clothing, and utensils, also stores of proper food for sick and wounded. It will provide a large number of ambulance transportation corps and hospital trains. Its last report is a volume of 1,185 pages, giving the details of its full equipment, etc. It has rendered aid since 1868 in 17 wars, and since 1872 in over 20 great calamities from earthquakes, floods, fires, famines, and epidemics.

4. Q. "How is the executive and official staff organized?"

A. In Great Britain the central committee is composed of representatives of the four associations which form the society and of three representatives of the secretary of state for war. This committee elects its own chairman. The secretary is appointed by the committee and approved by the secretary of state for war. The treasurer is appointed by the committee and is responsible for the expenditure incurred in connection with the business of the committee. This committee generally meets in the board room of the army medical department.

In France the president, vice-presidents, secretary, and treasurer are appointed by the central committee, and their services are all gratuitous. The ministers of war and of the navy are honorary presidents. The central committee of 50 is elected by the general assembly of the Red Cross, and each of its members is elected for five years, one-fifth being elected each year. This central committee appoints an executive committee of 25, which meets once a month or oftener if necessary.

In Germany the general business of all the German Red Cross societies of the different States is managed by the central committee, having its headquarters in Berlin. The presidency of the central committee has been given to the Prussian Red Cross Society. In time of peace the central committee only advises and makes suggestions to the separate societies. In case of war in which Germany is not concerned the central committee takes charge of the relief provided by the German societies. The central committee consists of 50 members, representatives of the branch societies, two members being appointed by the Emperor to represent the Government. Fifteen members of the committee must be residents of Berlin. The central committee elects its own officers, who are confirmed by the Emperor. The committee is divided into subcommittees to consider and report on different subjects of importance to the society.

In Austria the president, 2 vice-presidents, and 2 women vice-presidents are elected by the society, but must be confirmed by the Emperor. The central committee is composed of 134 representatives of the branch societies, and appoints an executive committee of 18 to conduct the affairs of the society. The members of the executive committee and their substitutes must declare their intention to attend all the meetings of the executive committee, which are held in Vienna. On the battlefield officers and soldiers of the reserve are employed for active Red Cross services. Women nurses are employed in the hospitals back of the battlefields. The main offices of the society employ retired officers and soldiers as clerks and messengers.

In Italy, each of the 25 divisions of the society has a representative

on the central committee. The King appoints the president and the ministers of foreign affairs, of war, of the navy, and of the interior; each appoint a representative on this central committee of 30 members. In time of peace the society is directed by the president, assisted by the executive committee of the central committee. The central committee supervises the accounts and decides on all questions of importance for the society. For each army-corps district (12) there is a subcommittee, and there are also maritime subcommittees for the naval divisions. A meeting of the general assembly is held once a year at Rome.

In the Netherlands the society is managed by a central committee appointed by the Queen, who also appoints its president and secretary. The committee appoints a vice-president and treasurer.

In Belgium the executive staff is composed of a board of directors, consisting of a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, treasurer, commissary, and 8 members. The army is represented on the board by the inspector-general of the sanitary service, and the society is represented on the general staff of the army by a general delegate appointed by the King.

In Denmark the executive staff is composed of eleven or more members, which elects its secretary and treasurer. There is a paid manager, who transacts the necessary business in regard to the nursing department.

In Switzerland the assembly of delegates of the branch societies and affiliated associations meets once a year and elects an executive committee of eleven, consisting of a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and seven other members. This committee is divided into four subcommittees on general business, instruction, materials, and finance.

In Japan the control is in the hands of a central committee of 30 members, elected by the general assembly. The members are elected for three years. This committee elects from its members an executive committee, which is composed of a president, two vice-presidents, and seven administrators. The officers must be confirmed by the Emperor and Empress. The general assembly meets annually for the hearing of reports and the transaction of general business. The governors of the departments, who are the chiefs of the local Red Cross branches in their departments, when they hold their annual meeting at Tokyo hold also a Red Cross meeting to receive instruction and to give their opinions on matters concerning the society.

In Russia the affairs of the society are in the control of the central committee of 25 members elected by the general assembly. In the districts are local committees who direct the affairs in the districts. The office staff of the central committee consists of manager, assistant, bookkeeper, controller, treasurer, and clerks. In time of war the central committee appoints chief delegates to the army corps and delegates to the government of each military district, who are confirmed by the Dowager Empress. These delegates carry out the committee's plans for active service.

5. Q. "What sources of income and revenue has the society other than the Government provides?"

A. In Great Britain the sources of income and revenue are in the form of voluntary contributions, which are placed in the hands of the National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War.

In France the sources of income and revenue are the interest of its funds, the annual subscriptions, and the gifts and legacies received.



In Germany the income of the central committee is derived from the interest of the existing capital, from annual subscriptions of the branch societies, and from contributions. In time of war special national collections are arranged for by the central committee.

In Austria the society receives from its branch societies in the Crown States a fixed percentage of the contributions of their members, and the interest of its funds is at the disposal of the central financial office.

In Italy the income of the society is derived from the funds of the society and from loans at interest, which are authorized and guaranteed by the Government, from gifts of private citizens, from annual voluntary contributions of provinces and committees, and from the annual subscriptions of members.

In the Netherlands the local committees contribute annually to the general treasury one-fourth of their income, and the general treasury has the interest on moneys saved and deposited in national stock.

In Belgium the income is derived from the fees of members, donations from private sources, contributions from towns and provinces, from legacies, and the interest on the capital fund.

In Denmark the income is derived from the contributions of members, from charitable institutions, and from endowments.

In Switzerland the revenue, aside from Government appropriations, is obtained from the dues of members, from donations, from legacies, and from the interest on its capital fund.

In Japan the income is derived from annual contributions from the Emperor and Empress, from gifts, from dues of members, and the interest on its capital fund.

In Russia the resources of the society are derived from dues of members, donations, alms boxes, collections from churches, receipts from entertainments, legacies, and the interest on its capital fund.

6. Q. "How are the society's accounts kept and audited?"

A. In Great Britain the accounts are kept by the National Society for Sick and Wounded, which provides the funds for the central committee. The accounts are audited by a chartered accountant, and they are open to the scrutiny of any member of the society.

In France the central committee has charge of the accounts and keeps a regular set of account books. The subcommittees keep their own accounts. The by-laws require that the funds of the society not in use for present needs be invested in Government bonds or Government railroad bonds.

In Germany the funds of the society are administered by the treasurer's office, which is under the supervision of the Royal "Seehandlung," aided by the central committee. Payments are made on the authority of the central committee.

In Austria the financial transactions are based on the same principles of bookkeeping as in a large bank, and consists mostly in carrying over, with as few payments in cash as possible. If it is absolutely necessary to make cash payments, then the same are entered in the cashbook, after having been signed by the proper officials according to instructions. Only small cash deposits are kept on hand; all other property is deposited in securities of the Austro-Hungarian Bank or in current accounts at large banks in Vienna. The journal book, cashbook, and principal book are used.

In Italy each subcommittee controls its funds with this common regulation. The balance sheets are audited and approved, first by the executive committee of the central committee and afterwards by the

ministers of war and of the navy, upon whom, according to law, the duty of supervising the society rests.

In the Netherlands the treasurer keeps an account of the receipts and expenditures of the general treasury, under control of a subcommittee of the central committee. The financial statement is audited by a committee formed from the local subcommittees, and a financial report is published every two years.

In Belgium the accounts are kept, according to a form prepared by the minister of war, by a subcommittee, which is accountable to the treasurer-general. Each year a member of the board of directors is appointed to audit the accounts of the subcommittees, of which a report is made to the board of directors and then to the general assembly.

In Denmark the accounts are audited annually by revisers chosen for that purpose and are then published in an annual report.

In Switzerland the accounts are audited with all the vouchers, first by the central committee and then by the branch associations, who carry out a detailed auditing by particular members. If the accounts are found satisfactory and correct, they are submitted to the assembly of delegates for approval.

In Japan the accounts are kept by the executive committee, which renders an account every three months to the central committee. The two large cities of Kioto and Osaka and the five great ports of Yokohama, Kobe, Niigata, Nagasaki, Hakodate, and eight other departments are authorized to retain one-third of their local revenues; the other sections retain one-fourth. The part thus reserved must be expended for hospital supplies, as shown by the financial reports of these divisions to the central committee.

In Russia the accounts are kept by the staff of the society and are verified monthly by an auditing committee elected from the members of the society. At the meeting of the general assembly a committee on revision is appointed to audit the yearly accounts and make a report on the same. The reports are published. Like methods are employed in the local committees, who render yearly reports to the central committee of receipts and expenditures and of supplies on hand.

7. Q. "What check, if any, is provided to protect the funds of the society against carelessness and dishonesty on the part of its agents in the field?"

In Great Britain commissioners and subcommissioners are appointed who supervise and keep a check on the work of the Red Cross agents in the field and are responsible for the effective distribution of all supplies.

In France the financial operations of the society are placed under the supervision of a director. No payment can be made before it is approved by this director, the chief secretary, and the secretary-general. In time of war the society places at the head of each of its groups a responsible accountant, who alone approves all disbursements.

In Austria a professional committee about every two weeks examines every cash payment, receipt of money, and the bookkeeping. The accounts are also audited by financiers of some of the large banks of Vienna, who are not connected with the society, and once a year a final revision is made by a paid clerk of the treasury, who does not belong to the staff of the society.

In Italy the regulations for bookkeeping for the war hospitals of the society are those in force in the army. The accounts of the other

departments are under the supervision of the central committee, and the financial reports of the society have to be approved by the ministers of war and of the navy.

In the Netherlands the agents charged with financial matters in the field are required to keep an account of their receipts and expenditures as far as possible in an account book, which subsequently, with all available vouchers, is audited by the central committee.

In Belgium carelessness and dishonesty on the part of Red Cross agents in the field are punished under the provision of the general law of Belgium.

In Denmark the nurses and supplies of the society are placed at the disposal of the war and navy medical service, and so it has not been thought necessary to provide any especial check against carelessness and dishonesty in the field.

In Japan the accounts of the central treasury are audited every three months. The portion of their revenues which the branch societies are allowed to retain must be accounted for to the central committee.

In Russia in time of war the delegates are required to present monthly reports of receipts and expenditures to the chief delegates, who verify them, and, in their turn, are required to keep exact accounts and make regular reports to the central committee, which verifies them. If necessary, the central committee appoints one of its members to verify the operations and accounts of any chief delegate and the subordinates.

8. Q. "What is the extent and character of government supervision respecting the organization, finances, and work of the society?"

In Great Britain the society is strictly subordinate to the war department. The secretary of state for war is represented by 3 members of the central committee of 12. On each district committee the local military authorities have 2 members, appointed by the officer in command of the district, one to be an officer of the general staff and the other an officer of the royal medical corps. The personnel and material of the society are placed at the disposal of the surgeon-general of the field force, and the society's commissioners and delegates cooperate with him and are under his direction by order of the army medical regulations. The Central British Red Cross committee is officially recognized by the Government.

In France the society is governed by its statutes, which statutes or by-laws can not be altered without authorization from the Government. The working of the sanitary groups is regulated by official instructions issued by the war department. The society furnishes every year a statement regarding the state of organization of each of its branches to the officer in command of the district in which the branch is situated, but the Government does not interfere in the general organization of its work. The society is represented at the war department by a delegate appointed by the society and approved by the minister of war, who appoints a surgeon of the army to represent the war department at the society. Delegates are appointed to each army corps and naval department and are approved by the ministers of those departments. The society acts under regulations of a governmental decree of October 19, 1892.

In Germany the supervision on the part of the State is carried out by the imperial commissioner and the military inspector of voluntary

nursing, whose duties are set forth in the war medical regulations. The entire Red Cross personnel for active service is placed under the control of this imperial commission.

In Austria the Government had great influence in the original organization of the society. The Emperor confirms the president and vice-presidents, and representatives of the war, navy, and interior departments are present at every meeting of the society and have deliberative votes. The instructions for field hospitals, transport columns for wounded, and for the management of the depots of supplies are issued with the approval of the minister of war.

In Italy the society is under the legal supervision of the ministers of war and of the navy. The president is appointed by the King, and the departments of foreign affairs, war, navy, and interior are represented on the central committee. The ministers of war and of the navy receive and approve the financial report of the society, and its accounts are always open to their inspection.

In the Netherlands the central committee is appointed by the Queen. Inspectors of the military and naval medical service are members of the central committee, take part in its meetings, and give advice. The by-laws of the society must be submitted to the Crown for approval. The ministers of war and of the navy are charged with the execution of the royal order by which the Red Cross Society was instituted in the Netherlands.

In Belgium the King appoints the board of directors and other officers. The ministry of war has a direct supervision over the organization, finances, and work of the society. A ministerial decree provides for the general plan to be followed for the organization of the different services incumbent on the society in time of peace and of war.

In Denmark the Government does not supervise the work of the society.

In Switzerland the by-laws of the society must be submitted for the approval of the Federal Council. In time of war the personnel and supplies of the society are placed entirely at the disposal of the Government, and their control is under the military medical service.

In Japan the president and vice-president must be approved by the Emperor. The society is directly under the supervision of the ministers of the imperial house, of war, and of the navy. The by-laws of the society must be submitted to these ministers for their approval. The war department appoints a major and an army surgeon as military advisers to the society. The governor of each governmental department is the head of the Red Cross in his department. The military control of the society is exercised by the surgeon-general of the army.

In Russia the Government takes no direct part in the activity of the society. As a charitable institution it is placed under the ministry of the interior. The statutes of the society or any changes in them receive the attention and sanction of His Majesty the Emperor.

9. Q. "Has the society the confidence of the leading people of the country?"

A. In all the countries of which inquiry was made the society has the confidence of the leading people of the country.

In Great Britain Queen Alexandra is the honorary president, and Right Hon. Viscount Knutsfort is chairman of the central committee. King Edward is patron of the national aid branch of the society, and the Right Hon. Lord Rothschild chairman of its committee.



In France the society is under the patronage of the President of the Republic, and the ministers of war and of the navy are honorary presidents. All the 580 local committees of the society have as honorary presidents the civil, military, and religious authorities. The president of the society is the General Duke d'Auerstadt, and the treasurer Baron Alphonse de Rothschild. On the central committee are 9 army officers, 2 navy officers, and 8 doctors. The Marquis de Vogué, a member of the French Academy, is one of the vice-presidents.

In Germany the society is under the patronage of the Emperor. The president is Baron von Knessebeck, vice-master of ceremonies at court; the vice-presidents are General von Spitz and Doctor Koch, president of the Reichsbank; the treasurer is Herr Havenstein, president of the Royal Seehandlung, and among other members of the central committee are the Roman Catholic Bishop chaplain, the president of the Evangelical Church council, ministers of state, members of the Federal Council and of the Reichstag, army officers of high rank, prominent bankers, etc.

In Austria the society is under the patronage of the Emperor, the Archduchess Maria Valeria and the Archduke Ludwig Victor.

In Italy the society is under the patronage of the King and Queen and of the Queen Dowager.

In the Netherlands the Red Cross is a Government institution, and as such has the confidence of the leading people of the country.

In Denmark the King is the patron of the society. The Crown Prince is the honorary president and the Crown Princess is patroness and head of the women's branches.

In Japan the society is under the patronage of the Emperor and Empress and other members of the royal family. His Imperial Highness Prince Kanin is honorary president, His Excellency Count Matsukata is president, Her Imperial Highness Princess Komatsu is honorary president and Marchioness Nabeshima is president of the ladies' committee.

In Russia the society is directly under the patronage of the Dowager Empress. The Emperor is first active member and the Empress honorary head member. The society, as shown by its vast development and its large capital, has the entire confidence of Russian society.

10. Q. "Does the society receive valuable money contributions from private sources?"

A. In Great Britain the funds are entirely voluntary contributions. During the Transvaal war about \$2,500,000 was contributed.

In France the society receives valuable gifts from private sources, and since the Golden Book was instituted it has received 104 legacies amounting to more than 1,000,000 francs.

In Germany large contributions amounting to many millions of dollars have been received from private sources during times of war.

In Austria the society has received contributions, legacies, and endowments for special purposes from private sources.

In Italy valuable contributions have been received from private sources, including outfits for two war hospitals from two individuals and from another the equipment for a river hospital. The King contributed \$2,000 in 1902 for the Red Cross work in the malarial epidemic.

In Denmark the King, Crown Prince, Empress Dowager of Russia

and other royal personages make annual contributions to the funds of the society.

In Japan the Emperor and Empress contribute annually \$1,250, besides having made other valuable gifts to the society. Firms and individuals have also made large contributions to the society.

In Russia the society since its foundation has received over \$38,000,000 from voluntary contributions. (See *La Société Russe de la Croix-Rouge*, p. 101.)

As an example of foreign Red Cross organizations the statutes of the Italian Red Cross are here given in full.

[Translation.]

*Statutes of the Italian Red Cross for aid to the sick and wounded in war, approved by royal decree, February 7, 1884.—Law of May 30, 1882, N. 768, series 3a.*

The Government of the King is authorized to institute a moral society, the Italian Association of the Red Cross, represented by the central committee resident in Rome, and constituted according to the resolutions of the international conference of Geneva, October 26-29, 1863. It is withdrawn from the customary guardianship of the Charity Organization (*Opere Pie*), and is subject to the sole guardianship and supervision of the ministers of war and of the navy, who are to approve its statutes.

To the said Italian Association of the Red Cross the Royal Government concedes the exclusive use of the insignia and flag provided for in article 7 of the international treaty of Geneva of August 22, 1864, and also in time of war grants it the use of the post, telegraph, and railroads of the State, as forming part of the army.

Humbert I, by the grace of God and by the will of the nation King of Italy, according to the law of May 30, 1882, N. 768 (series 3a), that authorized the Government to institute as a moral body, the Italian Red Cross Association, upon the proposal of the ministers of war and of the navy. We have decreed and do decree:

#### ARTICLE I.

The Italian Red Cross Association represented by the central committee resident at Rome is constituted a moral association, but withdrawn from the usual guardianship of the Charity Organization, remaining subject to the sole guardianship and supervision of the ministers of war and of the navy.

#### ARTICLE 2.

To the said association is conceded the use of the insignia and colors as provided in article 7 of the international treaty of Geneva, August 22, 1864.

#### ARTICLE 3.

To the same association may be accorded, in case of war, the use of the post, telegraph, and railroads of the State as constituting part of the army.

We order that the present decree, furnished with the State seal, be inserted in the official collection of laws and decrees of the Kingdom of Italy, and be sent to those who must enforce or obey this law.

Given in Rome to-day, February 7, 1884.

HUMBERT.  
FERRERO.  
A. DEL SANTO.

Humbert I, by grace of God and by will of the nation King of Italy, according to the law of May 30, 1882, N. 768 (series 3a), on the proposal of the ministers of war and of the navy, we have decreed and do decree the annexed statutes of the Italian Red Cross Association are approved and signed by our order by the ministers of war and of the navy.

The ministers of war and of the navy are charged with the execution of the present decree, which shall be registered at the court of accounts (court of approval for the expenditure of public funds).

#### STATUTES.

##### ARTICLE 1.

The Italian Red Cross Association for aid to the sick and wounded in war is constituted upon a basis agreed upon in the international conference of Geneva of October 26-29, 1863.

##### ARTICLE 2.

The society is placed under the patronage of Their Majesties the King and Queen.

##### ARTICLE 3.

The Italian Association of the Red Cross is subject to the guardianship and supervision of the ministers of war and of the navy according to the law of May 30, 1882, N. 768 (series 3a).

##### ARTICLE 4.

By virtue of the same law the association is invested by the Royal Government with the privilege of the use of the colors and insignia referred to in article 7 of the International Treaty of Geneva, August 22, 1864, with such reservations on the Government's part as are indicated in the second paragraph of article 7 of the above-mentioned treaty.

The emblem of the association is a red cross on a white field. The cross has the proportions of five squares arranged in the form of a cross. On the flag and brassard the red cross is on an open field. On the materials the emblem is inscribed in a circle that surrounds the white field, and the corners of the red cross should not touch the edge of the circle.

##### ARTICLE 5.

The banner and brassard (arm band) of the Red Cross being tokens of neutrality can not be used in public on any occasion during time of peace.

The central committee will grant permission, case by case, and will authorize the use of the flag for exhibitions or for service during maneuvers.

In time of the mobilization of the army the use of the Red Cross brassard will be regulated by special orders of the ministers of war and of the navy acting in agreement with the president of the association.

#### ARTICLE 6.

The heading of acts of all the committees of the association shall consist of these words: Italian Red Cross.

#### ARTICLE 7.

The association extends throughout the Kingdom and is divided into groups of members, which are represented locally by local subcentral committees and branch committees in accordance with regulations and authorization of the central committee.

The central committee establishes the departments of the Red Cross and these correspond with the territorial military departments, constituting in each of these a subcommittee of department. A section of the central committee acts as subcommittee of the department of Rome according to the regulations of the society. For cities at the head of naval departments, for islands, and colonies special regulations may be established.

#### ARTICLE 8.

By means of the minister of foreign affairs the central committee may interest the consuls in localities where there is a sufficient number of compatriots in establishing branches of the Italian Red Cross among these compatriots.

#### ARTICLE 9.

The association is composed of both men and women members. The members are divided into: Honorary members; life members who subscribe \$20 to the sinking fund; temporary members who subscribe \$1 yearly for a period of not less than three years, and which extends into a period of another three years unless notice is given three months before the termination of the first period.

The title of honorary president or member can not be conferred without an absolute majority of votes of the central committee.

The subcommittees may confer the same titles, but only in connection with their own committees and upon an absolute majority of the votes.

#### ARTICLE 10.

In order to succeed in its aims the Red Cross receives subscriptions, organizes aid in all the Kingdom by means of local subcommittees, prepares materials and the charts of the disposition of the sanitary personnel, and, in time of war, unites the resources of national charity for aid of the sick and wounded of the land and sea forces.



## ARTICLE 11

The association is represented by the central committee residing in Rome, according to the law of May 30, 1882, N. 768 (series 3a).

To the central committee belongs the general direction of the association according to article 2 of the resolutions of the international conference of Geneva in 1863.

## ARTICLE 12.

The central committee is composed of: The president of the association; 25 counselors, elected by the general assembly of representatives of all the department subcommittees, meeting in Rome; the delegate of the minister of war; the delegate of the minister of the navy; the delegate of the minister of the interior; the delegate of the minister of foreign affairs.

The 25 counsellors are each elected for five years, one-fifth being elected each year. Each member is eligible to reelection.

## ARTICLE 13.

The president of the association is appointed by His Majesty the King upon the proposal of the ministers of war and of the navy.

The president has the direction and supervision of the general management of the association.

In time of peace the presidential term of office is three years, and he may be reappointed.

In time of war and immediately on the order to mobilize the army the president assumes full power over the central committee and the executive committee and is recognized as the sole representative of the association by the Government, the ministers of war and of the navy, by the international committee of Geneva, and by the foreign committees. In unison with the minister of war the president appoints his representative at the quartermaster-general department of the war department, and the Red Cross commissary delegates to the quartermasters of the army, and in unison with the minister of the navy to the fleet.

## ARTICLE 14.

The central committee carries on its duties by means of an executive committee elected by secret vote and is composed of 4 vice-presidents and 6 counsellors. The delegate of the ministers of war, of the navy, of the interior, and of foreign affairs are invited to assist at the meetings of the executive committee.

The members of this committee are elected for five years. Each year one-fifth is elected and the members are eligible for reelection.

The executive committee appoints the general secretary of the association, to whom is intrusted the direction of the offices and the execution of the acts of the committee, of which he may be an active member.

## ARTICLE 15.

The general assembly of members for all the Kingdom shall be called by the president of the association on the proposal of the executive

committee at least once a year, to hear the reports, to approve the financial report, and elect new counsellors.

The general assembly shall also be called to hear the report of the work of the Red Cross at the end of every war in which it has taken active part.

The meeting of the assembly shall be called by means of the Official Gazette at least ten days before the date of meeting.

The receipt for the payment of annual dues is available to those members not inscribed on the list of the central committee as a card of admission to the general assembly.

#### ARTICLE 16.

A rough report of the estimated expenditures for the coming year must be prepared by the executive committee and presented the second half of the month of November to the central committee, and in the first half of the month of December to the ministers of war and of the navy.

A detailed report of the estimated expenditures must be presented to the central committee the first half of April, with a statement of the previous year's receipts and expenditures, and both to the ministers of war and of the navy the second half of the month of April.

The changes in the estimates requested by these supervising authorities are left to the decision of the executive committee.

#### ARTICLE 17.

The meetings of the general assembly and of the executive committee are always legal and the acts valid, no matter what the number present.

At the first meeting of the central committee half of the members constitute a quorum. At the second meeting three constitute a quorum.

#### ARTICLE 18.

Legally constituted institutions having special arrangements for charitable works, if they are in condition and able to dispose of their funds in favor of the Red Cross, and are also able to render efficient aid for the purposes of the Red Cross, or if able to take upon themselves the obligation of providing persons trained for nursing and caring for the sick and wounded, or of fulfilling other Red Cross duties, may be admitted as part of the association and connected with the local subcommittees. The admission of such institutions as part of the association of the Red Cross may not take place without the consent of the ministers of war and of the navy, and must be upon regulations approved by them after consultation with the minister of the interior, who has the supervision of the charity organizations.

#### ARTICLE 19.

The central committee is obliged within the limit of its economical resources and with the consent of the Government supervising authorities—the ministers of war and of the navy—in time of war between foreign nations, when its aid has been requested by the central com-

mittees of the belligerent powers, according to the resolutions of the international conference of Geneva of 1864, and agreed to by the Governments of the belligerent countries, which have adhered to the treaty of Geneva of August 22, 1864.

#### ARTICLE 20.

The regulations and those in force in time of war must be approved by the ministers of war and of the navy. Those in time of war go into effect at the date of the mobilization of the army, continue in force throughout the war, and are valid even should they modify the regular statutes.

The said regulations prescribe the mode of action of the subcommittees in time of peace as in time of war in such a manner that the responsibility of the central committee and the entire association toward the State and as regards international law shall be wholly guaranteed. Whatever act compromises this responsibility shall be disavowed by the central committee.

#### ARTICLE 21.

To each subcommittee is reserved its own administrative autonomy in regard to that which pertains to its internal constitution and administration of capital, especially its funds from local legacies and bequests, so long as it is not in opposition to the present statutes and regulations.

The central committee will establish the number of members of the subcommittees of the departments, the nature of their governing body, the keeping of administrative books and of accounts according to the methods of the central administration, of which they are a direct emanation.

The regulations will arrange under which of the subcommittees of departments the local subcommittees will be placed and will indicate their functions.

#### ARTICLE 22.

Any capital in money or materials collected in whatsoever manner, or proceeding from savings, legacies, or donations accumulated by all or any of the subcommittees of the association are the absolute property of the Italian Red Cross, form the patrimony of all the associations, and may not be used but for the sole aim of help for the sick and wounded in war. The acquisition of material and organization for service for aid must conform to instructions approved by the central committee, which has the power to make arrangements for both in quantity or manner required by circumstances.

The supplies can, in case of foreseen mobilization of the army, be centralized according to the orders of the central committee.

#### ARTICLE 23.

The reinvestment of the capital and the balance in hand of the central committee and of each subcommittee of departments is settled each year in the report of the estimate of expenses for the year.

## ARTICLE 24.

The societies and institutions referred to in article 18 are not permitted to solicit contributions, collect offerings, or seek in other ways from public or private beneficence to provide for expenses for help rendered the Red Cross. These expenses must be met solely by their own funds.

## ARTICLE 25.

Any modification of the present statutes proposed by the central committee or by fifteen members must, according to the law of May 30, 1882, N. 768, Series 3a, receive the approval of the ministers of war and of the navy and be confirmed by an absolute majority of the votes of the central committee.

## ARTICLE 26.

All former regulations of the central committee or of the subcommittees that are contrary to the present statutes are hereby annulled.

For the central committee:

The president,

Comm. ENRICO GUICCIARDI,  
*Senator of the Kingdom.*

General Secretary,

VINCENZO MAGGIORANI.

The Minister of War,

FERRERO.

The Minister of the Navy,

DEL SANTO.

O